

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 3.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, 1898.

NUMBER 239

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

BY TELEGRAPH. SPAIN BUYING SHIPS.

Has Secured Big Funds Somewhere,
Probably From France. More
Ships Going to Cuba.

THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR THREE WEEKS—WILL CONTINUE FOR ANOTHER WEEK! The sales at our muslin underwear counters have been bigger than ever before—more people have stopped there to buy—sure indication of lowest prices and superior qualities.

This week the interest will be diverted to a dozen styles in ladies' Nightgowns. These gowns are made of fine cotton, finished in the best possible manner and are trimmed with the daintiest of hamburg embroideries, these are such qualities as it pays to buy.

\$1 each.

CORSET COVERS shaped Corset Covers, made of fine muslin, felled seams and finished in the most thorough manner. There are about ten different styles, all at one price.

25 Cents.

BRING FIVE DOLLARS. To our Cloak Department any day this week—it will buy any ladies' Jacket in our stock. Perhaps if you get here first you'll secure one of the \$18 or \$20 Jackets. We take inventory next week—that's the secret of the low price.

MENS LINEN COLLARS that is, never worn one that only cost you 10 cents. Well, take a minute off tomorrow, our men's furnishing counter is just inside the door, we'll sell you one 25 cent linen collar for 10 cents or three for 25 cents. Incidentally we'll show you how it is possible to save a little money by trading with us.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

Twenty years

Experience teaches me that if you are going to try to please all the people all the time that there is no better way than to give them the best quality and then if circumstances compel or desires lead them to go elsewhere the memory of choice quality is pleasant. I prefer you would complain of price being high and acknowledge **SUPERIOR QUALITY** than tell me quality is poor. Extreme care is taken that no inferior quality gets into my stock. Any business intrusted to us whether by telephone, mail or otherwise will be cared for in a satisfactory manner. Yours for the best table supplies,

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.

TELEPHONE 2-20.

WE NEVER ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We never advertise a bargain if we cannot give you an unusual value for your money. Just now we offer exceptional inducements in

**Men's Clothing
AND**

Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock we will make up suits, overcoats and trousers, at about one-fourth less than real value. Same way with different lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH. HANGED THIS MORNING.

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A Fine House—Successful in England
—Mr. Cheever Returns—Arm
Broken by a Fall—Had Three
Tumors Removed.

A Fine House.

A. J. Daniels is pushing work on the excavation of the cellar for his new house on Southworth avenue, which will be a large and handsome one. It will be 40 by 50 feet and two stories high, and it is probable that the first story will be of stone. The second story will be of wood. The house will have a handsome exterior and the inside will be finely finished. The parlor will be finished in birdseye maple and the hall and dining room in quartered oak. There will be two studies upstairs. One of these will be finished in birdseye maple and the other in quartered sycamore. The rest of the house will be finished in brown ash. The plumbing and steam heating contract has already been let to B. H. Sherman and the best work is to be put in, all the pipes and faucets in the bath room being nickel plated. The carpenter work and masonry will be done by Mr. Daniels, who expects to have the house ready to occupy by July 1. There is a ledge where the cellar is to be and from this Mr. Daniels will get a large quantity of foundation stone.

Williams Senior Appointments.

The Williams faculty has announced the following senior appointments for commencement: James F. Bacon, Pittsfield; Cornelius M. Callahan, Norwood; Clifford C. Haskins, North Adams; Harry H. Hubbell, Buffalo; Joseph W. McConnell, Fitchburg; Roy H. Macomber, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Edwin J. Maroney, Springfield; William H. Matthews, Huntington; Albert R. Mohit, Princeton, Ill.; James B. Pratt, Elmira; Frederick W. Rust, Kansas City, Mo.; George G. Scott, Genesee, N. Y.; Henry W. Titus, Auburn, N. Y.; Percival H. Truman, Chicago; William F. Walsh, Hancock; Frederic T. Wood, Newton Center.

Successful in England.

Edwin Middlebrook received a letter Thursday from his son Charles, who is in charge of the foreign meat business of Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, with headquarters in Liverpool. Mr. Middlebrook is at present in the Scottish highlands superintending the erection of a large refrigerator for the company. He is handling the business successfully and his health has improved since he went to England, but his wife's health is not very good, for which reason they are to move to a location about seven miles out of Liverpool.

Mr. Cheever Returns.

James H. Cheever, who six weeks ago took a position in Nelson, Morris & Co., refrigerator in Paterson, N. J., has resigned and returned to this town on account of his health. He is suffering from rheumatism which he believed was brought on by his confinement in the cold storage room where the meat and provisions are kept. He thinks he also has a touch of malaria, which is a common complaint in some parts of New Jersey. Mr. Cheever will remain in these parts till he regains his health and will then probably take a different position with the same company in some other place.

To Go as a Witness.

Clarence Prindle has been summoned as a witness in the suit for damages against the Fitchburg railroad, brought by the relatives of the four North Adams young men who were killed by a crossing accident at Pownal, Vt., July 21, 1895. Prindle was with the party and jumped from the carriage just before it was struck by the train. The case will be tried in a Vermont court which sits next Tuesday.

Three Tumors Removed.

Cassimere Noel had three tumors removed from his right side the other day at the North Adams hospital. The work was done by Dr. Hull of this town and Dr. M. M. Brown of North Adams. Mr. Noel returned here the same day and is doing well.

His Arm Was Broken.

John Welch, who lives on the Glen road, fell the other day near the terminus of the street railroad and his left arm was broken at the elbow. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Hull.

Mrs. Powers has moved from C. G. Sanford's house in Riverside into the Carrier house in the same part of the town.

State Agent Morton is expected in town Monday to consider the case of Henry Maynard's children, whose mother is in the North Adams hospital, and who are now being cared for by neighbors. The children will probably be placed in charge of the state board of lunacy and charity.

Thomas Silks is in the North Adams hospital, where he underwent an operation a few days ago.

The Volunteer Hose company netted about \$50 from their recent concert and ball, which was a good sum in view of the fact that the price of tickets was only 50 cents.

The first meeting of Green River grange in its new quarters in Grand Army hall will be held this evening, when it is expected that the third and fourth degrees will be worked.

C. J. and C. E. Crandall, who have been in Berlin, N. Y., for 10 days, have returned home.

At the smoke talk to be held this evening by Gale hose company, the members will listen to music and speeches, smoke cigars and have a good, social time. Alexander Walker has consented to render a few violin selections which will be a pleasing feature of the program.

The Thompson course entertainment in Goodrich hall Thursday evening was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Brooklyn's Complaint Against the Greater City—Tax Deficiency In Queens—A Big Dividend.

[Special Correspondence.]

The residents of that portion of the present city of New York which is known as the borough of Brooklyn are beginning to complain already that they have been given the little end of the arrangement. As an illustration they declare that nearly all of the best offices have gone to Manhattanites and that there is an evident disposition to slight Brooklyn in every way possible and a tendency to regard her not as one of the component parts of the second city of the world, but as a mere suburb of the New York of other days. In other words, according to those who are complaining, they were simply annexed and there was no consolidation at all except in name.

One specific source of complaint is the cleaning of the streets. It is contended that, while money is spent liberally in the borough of Manhattan in the effort to keep up to the high standard set by Colonel Waring, the thoroughfares of Brooklyn are woefully neglected even after the most severe snowstorms and that as a natural result there are many of the principal streets which are well nigh impassable at times, the sun being the only agent which is active in the work of bettering their condition. Already there is talk of amending the charter so that Brooklyn will have more than its present share in the government of the greater city, but inasmuch as New York has the votes, it is hard to guess what the legislature can do to help "Trolleyville," even if it wished to.

Tax Deficiency In Queens.

Another complication, or perhaps, more properly speaking, another muddle has been developed by the consolidation. President Bowley of the borough of Queens recently sent a communication to the board of taxes and assessment calling their attention to a deficiency of \$100,000 which will appear on the tax-books of Long Island City, which are about to be surrendered to the borough board by the Gleason board of assessors.

In 1894 the assessors increased the valuation of Long Island City real estate from \$16,000,000 to \$14,000,000. The Queens county board of supervisors thought the amount too large, and they reduced it to \$27,000,000 in the equalization of state and county taxes, while for city and ward purposes it remained the same.

Several wrists of cortiorari were sworn out by taxpayers to have it reduced, and they succeeded in reducing taxes to an extent which created the deficiency last year of \$100,000. The last tax levy will show a deficiency of \$100,000 also, and this President Bowley calls attention to. Bowley wants the Gleason board of assessors dismissed on the ground that its functions have ceased.

Echo of the Thorn-Nack Case.

Here is another echo of the unsavory Thorn-Nack-Guldenzuppe case. William F. Clark, the Tombs prisoner who informed on Martin Thorn, was recently discharged from the prison ward of Bellevue hospital on his own recognition by order of Judge Newburger.

Clark, while awaiting trial on a charge of larceny in having obtained \$60 on the strength of a forged draft for \$1,500, was locked up in the hospital ward of the Tombs with Martin Thorn, the murderer of William Guldenzuppe. Thorn talked to Clark, and Clark told District Attorney Olcott what Thorn had said. It was in return for the assistance in helping to secure tangible evidence against Thorn that Mr. Olcott favored granting Clark immunity.

Nothing is more distressing than the sight of a large oil painting in a ponderous frame seemingly suspended from a spray of wild roses or any of the other naturalistic vegetation of the modern wall paper. It is also important to avoid hanging pictures or prints too close to each other. Not only do the colors clash, but the different designs of the frames, some of which may be heavy, with deeply recessed moldings, while others are flat and carved in low relief, produce an equally discordant impression.—New York Herald.

How to Hang Paintings.

Concerning the difficult question of the colors used in a room the authors are of the opinion that the fewer the colors used in a room the more pleasing and restful the result will be. A multiplicity of colors produces the same effect as a number of voices talking at the same time. The voices may not be discordant, but continuous chatter is fatiguing in the long run. "Each room should speak with but one voice. It should contain one color, which at once and unmistakably asserts its predominance." To attain this result it is best to use the same color and if possible the same material for curtains and chair coverings. This produces an impression of unity and gives an air of spaciousness to the room. Where the walls are hung with a large number of pictures, or, in short, are treated that they present a variety of colors, it is best that curtains, chair coverings and carpet should all be of one color and without pattern.

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The Funny Barons of Runnymede.

It is recorded, and the record seems veracious, that the order of the Barons of Runnymede was organized on Jan. 8 at the house of a Cadwallader of Philadelphia. Persons are eligible for membership who can establish an unbroken line of descent from a thirteenth century nobleman who helped to write the great charter from King John. Among the names of persons claimed as founders of this society are Bulkeley of Hartford, Lee and Cadwallader of Philadelphia, Whitney of New Haven, Winston and Marsh of Chipping, Batts, Green, Earle, Bleeker, Parsons, Pomery, Schieffelin, Richardson and Riker of New York and a dozen others. They are respectable names, carrying an implication of solvency, if nothing more. But what a queer society, and what a curious state of mind in an American the desire to organize such an association and be on its roll and wear its badge implies! Perhaps it is the expression of a desire to have roots which is a natural action from the individualism of the American civilization.

The popular sentiment in this country is that a man stands for what he has, and for the money that he has inherited or got together. It may be that we ought not to deride persons who wish to be somewhat more representative than that, and who feel the need of having something under them that is less liable to sudden removal than their own strong boxes, and something back of them a little stiffer and more durable than their own backbones. The desire to represent something is lawful and wholesome, but, dear, dear, it is such a far cry back to Runnymede! The descent from Adam is more democratic and only a little more remote. Why not stick to that?—Harper's Weekly.

Phil May, Gladstone and Autographs.

Phil May was asked why it is that one occasionally finds some of his original drawings on sale, and he replied charitably: "That I don't know; they must be sketches which I have given to friends and have been sold by them. Terrible thought, isn't it? But that is the only explanation. It reminds me of the Liberal politician I once heard of."

"What was that?" asked the interviewer, on the alert for a good story.

"Oh, it was the same sort of thing more so. It seems this man was an ardent Liberal—no, there is no political bias in this story! I forgot to correspond with Mr. Gladstone, who gave some of his works with his autograph on the fly leaf. Nothing remarkable about that! No, but what was the sequel? That man went and sold those autograph books and on the proceeds of the sale he went down into the country to vote against the Gladstonian candidate. Cynical sort of proceeding, wasn't it?"—Bookman.

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Rheumatism.

There are many varieties of rheumatism and very many causes for this disease. It is often associated with neuralgia, and is then very severe. In its acute stage when there is inflammation of one or more joints, it is known as Inflammatory Rheumatism. This disease usually comes on after exposure to cold, or it may result from severe labor or injury. The first symptom is usually pain in the joints, which soon become tender, very sore, and the patient is unable to move them. The knee joint especially is affected.

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM is a disease which affects the muscles only. It generally affects the muscles of the upper part of the arm, shoulders and back.

Muscular rheumatism affecting the muscles of the back is known as Lumbago. This will yield only to a thorough and persistent treatment. Dr. Frost's Rheumatism Cure is celebrated the world over, and is the only real specific for every form of rheumatism.

Chronic Rheumatism

This generally affects the joints, and causes deformity. The pains are scattered over the whole body, but it affects the joints more particularly. There is stiffness in the limbs, a contraction of the tendons, and sometimes sharp, shooting pains in the region of the heart. Heart disease is often the result of a severe form of chronic rheumatism.

Sciatica

is a form of rheumatism extending over the sciatic nerve. This severe, sharp, shooting pain extends to the knee, ankle and toes. Dr. Frost's Rheumatism Cure is almost infallible.

Gout

in thousands of cases has yielded to this splendid preparation.

TREATMENT.—Take Dr. Frost's Rheumatism Cure every hour until relieved, and, if there is much fever and restlessness, take Dr. Frost's Fever Cure every two hours. Wrap the affected joints in flannels, and keep the bowels active with Dr. Frost's Constipation Cure.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The bicycle of 1895 differs but little from that of 1897, except as far as the wheel gear is concerned. Representatives of the leading manufacturers say that their chain wheels have been changed only in minor details, as the manufacture of the wheel has reached so high a state that it is almost impossible to make any real improvements. There have been some minor modifications in the 1897 model which improve the general appearance of the wheel, but they are not essential. Some attention has been paid to strengthening the frame, the chain and the fork crown, simplification of the adjustment of the crank hanger and the seat post and modifying the form of the sprocket wheel, but they are not radical. There is a general tendency to continue lowering the crank hanger, but that has been a feature of other years. The wheel gear wheel will be made by many firms, and an effort will be made to bring it into favor.—New York Post.

Jerry, a True Story.

A little girl, writing from Florida to The Examiner, tells this story about a little red calf.

One day papa bought a small cow with a little red calf. Papa gave the calf to my brother Harvey and me, and we named it Jerry. Of course we took good care of Jerry.

After he grew a little larger we decided to train him as a horse. We got a harness and began by hitching him to a stock of wood and driving him around in the back yard. When he was about a year old, Harvey tried to ride him. Since there was no halter handy, Harvey put his arms around Jerry's neck, led him up to the fence and mounted, but Jerry objected to this and threw him over his head.

My brother was quite a genius. With the help of a neighbor he made a cart. The cart had two seats. Sometimes we would take one out and fill the back part of the cart with my dolls, but on more special occasions they would ride in a small red cart attached to ours.

A Big Dividend.

It is remarkable how little the average individual knows of the most ordinary business methods, especially when they concern corporations. For instance, the directors of the Adams Express company a short time ago declared a special dividend of 100 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, and nearly everybody imagined that the company had earned 100 per cent last year, when in reality it was only disposing of a portion of the savings of many years.

For the purpose of this dividend \$100,000 per cent collateral trust 50 year gold bonds will be issued and distributed among the stockholders, dollar for dollar of their holdings. The bonds will be in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 each and will be secured by a transfer of property under a deed of trust to the Mercantile Trust company of this city.

The extra dividend is reported to have been determined on in view of what the company considers to be excessive and burdensome taxation in some of the western states. By the distribution the surplus assets of the company are put in the possession of the stockholders and are in that way placed beyond the reach of the western assessors. The assets have been held by the company to provide for losses and to protect the stockholders against personal liability.

In order to secure the stockholders from personal liability, as heretofore, a lien or charge is to be reserved on the property transferred under the deed of trust to the Mercantile Trust company.

Judge Hazen, in the state district court at Topeka, in a decision just rendered, holds that a bicycle is a tool and essential to a man's profession or occupation and that as such it is exempt from execution. A citizen's bicycle had been levied upon to collect a judgment.

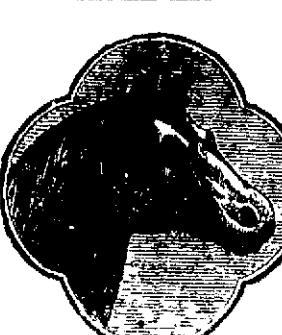
Gray L. Scott of Des Moines, one of the few armless men who can ride a bicycle almost as well as if he had two good hands, wished to negotiate with any man situated like himself for a match race at any distance between one and five miles. Scott has ridden miles in 2:36.

Mrs. Angie Loomis Dunham

Ladies'

Hair-dresser

Has located in St. John's Court, Summer Street in d will wait on customers between 10 to 12 and 3 p. m. Special engagements to suit.



Horses... For Sale

A CARLOAD

of Northern Iowa

Horses, consisting

of Matched Pairs of Draft and Single gen-

eral purpose horses. Now is the time to

buy as this class will certainly be higher

within a short time.

W. A. BALLOU.

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Board of Health Active.

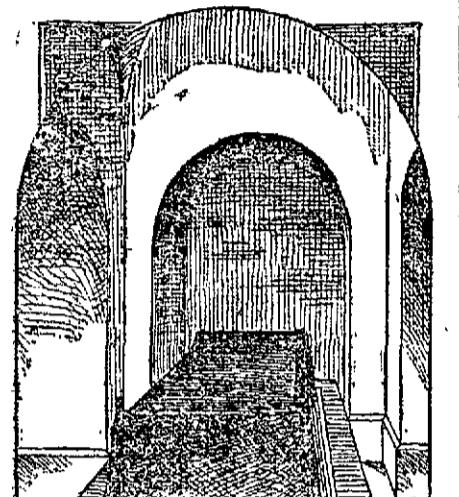
A TENANTLESS TOMB.

IN THE CRYPT OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

It Was Intended For the Remains of Washington—When Washington's Birth-day Was First Celebrated—Centenary of His Death to Be Observed Next Year.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—On the centenary of George Washington's birth, Feb. 22, 1883, John Q. Adams wrote in that famous diary of his: "The solemnities intended for this day at this place (the capitol at Washington) lost all their interest for me by the refusal of John A. Washington to permit the remains of George Washington to be transferred to be entombed under the capitol, a refusal to which I believe he was not competent, and into the real operative motives of which I wish not



CATAFALQUE IN THE CRYPT.
to inquire. *** I did wish that this resolution might have been carried into execution, but this wish was connected with an imagination that this federal Union was to last for ages. I now disbelieve its duration for 20 years and doubt its continuance for five. It is falling into the sea and yellow leaf."

All this pettishness was the result of John A. Washington's refusal to allow the remains of his illustrious kinsman to be deposited under the dome of our capitol, because—as Adams hints—thereby Mount Vernon would lose the chiefest of its attractions and be less valuable as an attractive property.

A Forgotten Project.

Sixty-six years have passed and still the country seems to be flourishing despite Adams' jeremiad. More than half a century has rolled by since the laudable intention was frustrated of entombing Washington's remains beneath the pave of the rotunda. Yet how many know that this intention ever was conceived? Very few, and it is but recently that attention has been called to the tomb which was prepared for the reception of the general's ashes and which today still exists, though vacant and forgotten.

In the center of the capitol crypt, surrounded by 40 Doric columns, is a marble star, which is the theoretical center of Washington city as planned by its first designer, L'Enfant, and not far from this star, deep down beneath it, is the Washington tomb. There was formerly an opening over the star, through which one might gaze from the rotunda into the tomb itself after the manner of that more famous crypt containing the remains of Napoleon, but this is now closed and a glimpse of the vault can be obtained only by special permit.

It was early intended that Washington should be deposited here, and on the 23d of December, 1799, congress resolved that a marble statue be erected in the capitol, and the family of Washington be requested that his remains be buried there beneath it. Mrs. Washington expressed her willingness, but evidently understood, or inferred, that she was to lie by the general's side. In a letter of Dec. 31, 1799, she tendered her grateful acknowledgments and unsigned thanks for the "mournful tributes of respect and veneration paid to the memory of my deceased husband" and consented to the request of congress.

But the years went by, no statue was erected, and the tomb remained tenantless, as it is now, "except for the simple bier of boards covered with black cloth which was used to support the remains of Lincoln and which has been used for each distinguished citizen who has lain in state at the capitol since that dark day in 1865."

Interesting Anniversaries.

I was reflecting upon these things when it occurred to me that, while some of Washington's latter birthday anniversaries were interesting, those that occurred during his lifetime might be more so, especially those during the Revolutionary war. So I hunted up the records and found that it was not of Washington's own initiative that his natal day came to be celebrated any more than it was by his instance that he was addressed by the absurd title of "your excellency."

Washington's first Revolutionary birthday was passed—we cannot say it was celebrated—while he was laying siege to Boston. Having been appointed commander in chief of the Continental armies, he set out from Philadelphia for New England in June, receiving the news of the Bunker Hill battle while on the way, and assuming formal command on the 3d of July, 1775, at Cambridge, beneath the historic elm. Then ensued those long months of weary watching and waiting, with the British cooped up in Boston, but the Continental army scattered, disorganized and with insufficient ammunition for an assault. Winter coming on finds the commander in chief comfortably domiciled in the since famous Cragie mansion, and it was while he was making the final preparations for the seizure of Dor-

chester heights that his forty-fourth birthday overtook him.

His Forty-fifth Birthday.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British ensued the disastrous battles of Long Island and White Plains, followed by the retreat across New Jersey, with the British close upon his heels. He escaped them temporarily by crossing the ice filled Delaware, only to turn and smite them with victorious sword at Trenton and Princeton. Snatching from these victories such fruits of his prowess as he could, Washington made his way to the heights of Morristown and there entrenched for the winter, whether the enemy dared not pursue him. Here at Morristown his forty-fifth birthday found him, not in very cheerful circumstances, either, as a letter of that date illustrates, setting forth the crying need of provisions for his half starved army. The Continentals were hard pushed at that time, but General Greene voiced their indomitable spirit when he said, "We can't conquer the British force at once, but they can't conquer us at all!"

Washington's birthday dinner in 1778 consisted of cornmeal and potatoes. Half his soldiers were incapacitated by sickness and nakedness. But during the month of February Mrs. Washington arrived at Valley Forge, and the aspect of headquarters was changed for the better. Sometimes supplies intended for the British were intercepted and again the country was forced for provisions—a measure only resorted to under stern necessity. "The general's apartment is very small," wrote Mrs. Washington to a friend, "but he has had a log cabin built to dine in, which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first."

By the battle of Monmouth, in June, the British were taught a lesson of clemency, Jersey was rid of its foes, and the farmers were more liberal with their supplies. The birthdays of 1779 and 1780 found Washington still clinging to New Jersey as a winter headquarters, and the latter date sees him living in the historic Ford mansion at Morristown, which is still preserved as a relic of the Revolution. On Feb. 22, 1780, he writes from there: "We have been so poor in camp for a fortnight that we could not forward the public dispatches. Money is scarce and worth little when we get it."

The Most Famous Birthday.

Perhaps the most famous of his birthdays is his forty-ninth, in 1781, passed at the village of New Windsor, for this was the first which was celebrated by his fellow officers—who thus established a precedent the public was not slow to follow. It occurred at the instance of the Count de Rochambeau, who was then in Rhode Island, and who had his troops out in grand parade, firing salutes, letting off fireworks and working themselves up to a fervent patriotism in true French style.

The days of fighting and nights of alarms were now practically things of the past, and for the next 20 months Washington was merely waiting upon the movements of the British, who were extremely reluctant to evacuate the posts they held. New York, in fact, was not relieved of their presence until the 25th of November, 1783, and in order to be sufficiently near while the definitive terms of peace were being arranged Washington fixed his headquarters at Newburg on the Hudson. Here he and Mrs. Washington resided from March, 1783, till near the date fixed for evacuation, and thus the last of his Revolutionary birthdays was spent in the famous old Hashbrouck house, where he and his wife entertained many distinguished visitors.

There is no record of any particular observance of Washington's birthdays at Mount Vernon or that his wife and friends ever gave him presents on that occasion, but for more than a century now the American people, in whatever land they have happened to reside at the time, have followed the example set by the gallant Frenchman, the Count de Rochambeau, and especially honored the day on which George Washington was born.

Centenary of Washington's Death.

The centenaries of great occasions in

the last century are now becoming rare, but one of the most important will be observed next year on Dec. 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death. Arrangements are being made for its proper observance already by the grand lodge of Masons of Virginia, a committee of which meets on this birthday anniversary (Feb. 22, 1898) in Alexandria.

The ceremonies will include a visit to Mount Vernon and a banquet in this city, and as President McKinley is a Mason he will be invited to deliver an address. Washington, it is well known, belonged to the lodge in Alexandria and was first made a Mason in Fredericksburg. The historic clock, the pendulum of which was stopped by Dr. Clark (who assisted at bleeding Washington to death) with the hands still pointing to the moment of his demise, now belongs to Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, through which will emanate the invitations to participate in the anniversary proceedings to all the grand lodges of the United States.

As a member of this lodge Washington officiated at the laying of the capitol cornerstone, Sept. 18, 1793, and when he was buried it was given the post of honor in the funeral procession at Mount Vernon.

The remains of Washington and his wife now lie in the sarcophagi to which they were transferred in 1887, their tombs a shrine for many thousands annually to visit instead of roposing in the darkness and solitude of the capitol crypt.

F. A. UBER.

The Plot Failed.

An ingenious German tradesman, sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment for some slight offense, hired an acquaintance who was out of work to take his place. The change was found out, unluckily, and both men received three months for "intellectual falsification of records."

BICYCLES AND PROGRESS.

How the Good Roads Cause Is Aided by the Silent Steed.

France has just completed a bicycle census which shows 829,818 bicycles in use in that country, an increase of 73,734 over the previous year. It is able to make such a census, as the bicycles are taxed and registered. The total is large, but less than was expected, when we consider how much one hears of cycling in that country. There is only one bicycle for every 120 people, but of course the bicycles are unevenly divided, and Paris boasts probably of 100,000 of them.

In this new field, the manufacturer of bicycles in the United States has easily led and controls a considerable proportion of the world's bicycle trade. The American bicycle is to be found everywhere. Honolulu boasts of 1,500, all of American make—a very large number, considering how small it is.

With bicycles go good roads, and in this respect they are the advance agents of civilization and progress. Take the case of Central America and Nicaragua, for instance. The Nicaraguans some time ago, took quite a fancy to the wheel, and a large number of American make were shipped there. There are no roads worth calling by that name in the southern republic, and the natives were confined to bicycling on a few of the streets of San Juan del Sur and the beach, but they liked the exercise so much that they are demanding better roads to use their wheels on and are likely to get them.

If the so called "craze" keeps up, it will give us good roads throughout the world. There is even reason to hope that it will stir up public sentiment in Louisiana in time and give us something better than the almost impassable highways we have here for the greater part of the winter.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartics, cold,青年 blood, and keep it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to use it to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All drugists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

GIVEN

FREE

EACH MONTH

During 1898

FOR

TO RACE IN ENGLAND.

Craig W. Wadsworth to Take Iranian and Some Hunters Abroad.

Craig W. Wadsworth is the latest recruit to join the rapidly growing American racing and hunting colony in England. Mr. Wadsworth will sail in March to look over the ground, and in September will send over the steeplechase Iranian, together with Blackthorne, Folcroft and The Queen. With the last three Mr. Wadsworth intends hunting next winter from Melton, but Iranian will be schooled by Charles Beattie, the well known gentleman jockey, for the Grand National.

Mr. Wadsworth was led to his determination to send Iranian abroad by an offer of \$1,000 which he received from some visiting Englishmen for Iranian, whom they wished to steeplechase in England. Mr. Wadsworth thought that if Iranian was as good as he would be to the game himself, Melton bids fair to be an American center next year, as already C. Albert Stevens, Stanley Mortimer, C. Baoni Duval, W. C. Eustis and a number of others have announced their intention of hunting the ensuing winter.—New York Tribune.

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The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
O. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.
FROMTHE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BARK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES MET.

A year ago today President McKinley was inaugurated. Prior to this event and succeeding it more or less jibes were thrown at him and his party because he was heralded as "the advance agent of prosperity." These jibes are becoming quite indistinct, and no wonder. With bank clearings in February 51 per cent, ahead of the same month a year ago, and railroad earnings larger than ever before on record, there are indications of returning business activity. Herein is unmistakable proof that the prophecies of the Republican party are being fulfilled. In all branches of industry is an activity not known in any year in the preceding four. The year 1898 promises to be the record-smasher in the industrial and commercial history of the country.

The month of February brought other important evidence. It brought evidence to prove the Dingley bill a wise and business-like measure. The same month last year produced a deficit in governmental revenues of \$4,995,059. February just closed produced for the government a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$1,973,233. The stored-up goods brought in under the Wilson law are being exhausted, importations are again becoming lively and the Dingley law is doing just what was promised for it—meeting government expenses and doing a little more than that. During the first seven months it has been in operation it has, despite the stocks of goods rushed in under the previous tariff schedules, produced \$17,000,000 more revenue than its predecessor yielded in the same time.

The Republican party is keeping faith with the people. The present fulfillment of its prophecies evidences this. The goods promised by its "advance agent" and its leader are being delivered.

JUSTICE TO PENSIONERS.

There will be a re-examination of 25,000 former pensioners whose names were dropped from the rolls by former Secretary Hovey Smith. His board of revision in the bureau of pensions removed from the lists the names of pensioners who were not notified of their suspension until they found themselves discharged from the army of veterans honored and pensioned by their country.

It is for the purpose of giving these men a chance to defend their record and prove their claims that Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, has just rendered a decision ordering a re-examination. There were many who died from the effects of the oppressive order of Hovey Smith and the records of these men will stand forever tarnished by the blight and under the suspicion of this action. By all means, let justice be done the pensioners.

The commissioners make a favorable report on the Indians—those South Carolina savages excepted.

Secretary Gage informs the senate that \$6,067,285 silver dollars were coined from August, 1890, to November, 1892. This is not a bad showing for a struck down dollar.

If the United States were up to the great game which the European powers are playing in the far east, our government would be trumping up some kind of a claim against poor old China and demanding big damages.

The Shelburne Falls local paper claims that theoretical prohibition is robbing that village of \$500 a year. It has its saloon wide open and unmolested, but prohibition prohibits it paying the usual license fee of \$500 a year. We have all heard of this kind of prohibition before. It is the same brand of neglect of duty and non-enforcement of law, however, that makes possible the John O'Neals. Only one line of duty is open: Either enforce the law or alter it.

Repartee in the senate—Mr. Roberts explained for the delectation of the Northampton senator that the ringing of the fire gong in Boston did not create the excitement which it might in Northampton. Senator Irwin retorted that Northampton had something beside hayseed in her hair, she was small, but there were those who loved her. Senator Roberts returned that if Northampton had anything other than hayseed in her hair he would recommend that she use a fine tooth comb. Prolonged silence.

Right on the heels of President Andrew's declaration that the morals of Boston students is as high as that of any college students in the country comes the unhealthiness which the university

has seen in years, the kidnapping of three freshmen by sophomores, observes the Boston Record. This need not invalidate President Andrew's prediction, but it does call it in question. If there is anything men should draw from a college education it is respect for the person and pursuits of another. Of what use to society are the finest intellectual attainments devoted to a career of indifference to others' rights? It may be said that colleges do not exist to teach morals, but then why boast of morale?

It must be very gratifying to President McKinley and his friends and immediate supporters to note the general expressions of confidence in his wisdom and firmness with reference to the Cuban situation. The fact that he and his associates are going about the work of investigating the recent disaster with great care and in a manner which shall not create unnecessary friction or provoke hostilities is generally approved. Expressions from all quarters show complete confidence irrespective of party, on the part of the great mass of citizens, in the president's wisdom, and equal confidence that he will maintain the honor of the nation in this crisis, whatever may be the development.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Senor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, whose inability to control his tongue and his pen has resulted in his retirement from the business of diplomacy, on this side of the water at least, succeeded in retaining his post at Washington as minister of Spain for nearly three years. During all of that time the situation was more or less delicate and at times demanded a great deal of discretion, in which quality he seems to have been lacking. However, he had previously

The President's Ambition.

This interesting statement reminds me that among the men who are close to the president there is an understanding that it was Mr. McKinley's highest ambition on assuming the presidency to give the country an administration which should be marked by commercial development and, if possible, a recurrence of "the golden era" of 1880. He wanted the good times to come so clearly and unmistakably that the people would not question their arrival. But the events of the year show how futile are the plans of one even so high and mighty as a president of the United States. Mr. McKinley may get for the people the prosperity which he craved, but he now finds all his energies absorbed, not in seeking trade outlets, not in opening up new markets, not in construction of the Nicaragua canal, not in annexation of Hawaii, but in efforts to handle the Cuban question without war.

It is undeniable that at one time the relations of this government with Japan were on the point of becoming seriously strained. Hawaii was the bone of contention. The Japs are excessively ambitious. Nothing would have pleased them better perhaps than to have stirred up a row with the United States had it not been for the Asiatic problem which just then began to loom in the distance. In fact, I have good ground for the assertion that Russia and other European powers in sympathy with her would have encouraged Japan to assume an aggressive attitude toward the United States over Hawaii. But the wily Japs snarled a mouse or two. They divined that trouble was coming much nearer home and in a quarter vastly more important to them than Hawaii. They did nothing more than nibble at the ball. Then, realizing that a trap had been set for them, they suddenly abandoned their pretensions in Hawaii, greatly to the relief of the United States, and concentrated their attention upon China.

The State Department.

Although President McKinley has had so many troublesome foreign questions to deal with, he has virtually been his own secretary of state. Secretary Sherman's health is not robust, and not much important business is permitted to pass through his hands for fear of breaking him down. Judge Day, for a new man in the diplomatic field, has done surprisingly well. He has been the real head of the state department. Without being a showy or ostentatious man—he is modesty itself—it is now generally admitted that he has demonstrated his ability. Of course he has not pleased every one. That would be too much to expect. But he has been wise and strong, and the president is now said to be seriously considering a promotion of Judge Day to the secretaryship should Mr. Sherman's health lead him to resign.

President McKinley has had so much to do in the management of foreign affairs that he has given little attention to the other departments of the government. Fortunately the remaining departments are in good hands, and it is not necessary for the executive to bother himself much about them. The present cabinet, while certainly not the most brilliant one we have seen in Washington, is safe and sound. It is a good business cabinet. All its members are hard working men. President McKinley early adopted the rule that he would not concern himself about the small affairs of the departments. When he selected men to manage them, he expected them to do so without assistance from him.

James S. Clarkson, formerly of Iowa, is one of the best executive officers ever seen in the departments here, used to put this matter in a terse and happy way:

"One man can learn and master one-eighth of the government of the United States," he said, "but no man can master eight-eighths of it, and if he attempts to do so he will make a miserable failure of it."

President McKinley appears to have followed this rule in giving his attention almost exclusively to the state department, aside from appointments, and the results justify the wisdom of his policy.

A Year of Hard Work.

The president has not found life in the White House a bed of roses. It is safe to say that William McKinley has worked harder during the last 12 months than he ever worked before. Few men in the country put in a greater number of hours per day, and no other has assumed so great a responsibility. Mr. McKinley is almost always at his desk by 10 o'clock in the morning. He then takes up his burden again till 7, when he makes ready for dinner. At 9 o'clock, after a brief visit with Mr. McKinley—and this after dinner hour he never permits anything or any one to interfere with—he returns to his desk and is usually found there at midnight. This is a busy, a driving life.

President McKinley says he is always tired when midnight comes—and what wonder—but his powers of recuperation are so admirable that next morning he is bright and fit again and ready for another day's ordeal.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A syndicate of western sporting men, the majority of whom are from San Francisco, are out with an offer of \$50,000 for a finish fight between Bob Fitzsimmons and James J. Corbett. The same syndicate also offers a purse of \$10,000 for a finish fight between Kid McCoy and either Joe Choynski or Peter Maher. The articles will call for a meeting at some place west of the Missouri river in the month of July.

BITS ABOUT THE BOXERS.

Kid McFarland floored Denby Murphy in the ninth round before the Toronto Rowing club recently, and referee Siler stopped the fight and declared McFarland the winner. George Kerwin, the Chicago lightweight who is matched to fight Frank Gerrard at Chicago, says that he will come east and meet any lad in his class for a purse and side bet. Kerwin is rated as being a formidable opponent for any lightweight.

Pedlar Palmer of England has backed down and refuses to fight Sammy Kelly of New York. The American representative of the National Sporting club of London received a telegram recently in which he was informed that Palmer's hands were in such bad condition that he could not fight.

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Hood's Pills

M'KINLEY'S FIRST YEAR

His Own Opinion of His Administration.

PROUD OF THE DINGLEY LAW.

Troublesome Foreign Questions Have Interfered With His Plans to Promote Prosperity—Devotes Much Time to the State Department—His Busy Life.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[Special.]—Mr. McKinley has been in the White House just a year. The completion of his first 12 months in the presidency reminded me to ask one of his most intimate friends what, in the opinion of the administration, is the president's greatest achievement during the year. The reply came quick enough.

"The president believes that the best thing he has done for the country during the first year of his term," answered this gentleman, "was in calling congress together in special session for the purpose of passing a tariff bill." The president believed this act hastened the return of better times in our country by just one year.

We who stand with the administration admit that the opposition party denounces prosperity has returned and deny that what improvement there has been is due to the tariff law. As that is a political question, I will not discuss it. Every man will have his opinion according to his lights, but the fact remains that the president believes his prompt action in calling congress together and in helping clear the track for a new tariff law was the greatest service he has been able to render the country so far in his administration."

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He has been the real head of the state department. Without being a showy or ostentatious man—he is modesty itself—it is now generally admitted that he has demonstrated his ability. Of course he has not pleased every one. That would be too much to expect. But he has been wise and strong, and the president is now said to be seriously considering a promotion of Judge Day to the secretaryship should Mr. Sherman's health lead him to resign.

President McKinley has had so much to do in the management of foreign affairs that he has given little attention to the other departments of the government. Fortunately the remaining departments are in good hands, and it is not necessary for the executive to bother himself much about them. The present cabinet, while certainly not the most brilliant one we have seen in Washington, is safe and sound. It is a good business cabinet. All its members are hard working men. President McKinley early adopted the rule that he would not concern himself about the small affairs of the departments. When he selected men to manage them, he expected them to do so without assistance from him.

The Australian cricketers have won four matches from the visiting cricketers.

Captain Dibbles of the Harvard football team has applied to the athletic committee for a new trainer for the eleven in place of Mr. J. C. Lathrop.

Morrow Chamberlain, 1900, of Chatanooga has been elected captain of the Lehigh university football eleven to succeed James C. Holderness, who has left college.

Farm in Southern Berkshire, 175 acres, timber 115, tillage 60: Colonial house, 8 rooms, suitably shaded by locust trees, running water at house and barn, small tenement house on property, within easy distance of market, price low.

New six-room cottage, just completed, steam heat, hot and cold water.

A large four-tenement house within short distance of Main Street, a good investment.

Lot 50x120, price \$300.

A choice piece of residence prop-

Small Matter to Him.

"There is a good story in the history of the Higlow National bank," said a director of the institution who was conversing with a newspaper friend.

"Our organization of that institution was looked upon as a somewhat questionable experiment in practical finance, but the event proves that we were equal to the undertaking. One of the first things was to create confidence. To this end we interested as many solid farmers as we could and then clinched the matter by appointing the rural stockholders to select a president. As a matter of course, he was one of their own number, and notice of the honor conferred upon him was sent as a Christmas token.

"This former president was as honest as the day is long, but his special fitness for the position is open to question. We received from Washington a lot of bills, which, as you know, had to be signed by the cashier and the president. The cashier affixed his signature and then sent the uncut sheet to the president, who took off his coat, stirred up the grate fire and rolled up his sleeves preparatory to the unusual task placed before him. He scratched away for hours and finally returned the sheet to the cashier. That prudent official soon discovered that there were bills missing to the amount of about \$500, but inferred that the president had charged the amount to himself and said nothing. After waiting till the new year called for a statement the cashier called the attention of the president to the discrepancy.

"I sent for some more," said the president. "I made a bad fist on some of them bills and cracked them into the fire."—Detroit Free Press.

Electrified Paper.

Here is something to amuse yourself with on a day when the air is quite dry. Take a piece of thin writing paper and rub it briskly with your hand or with a brush. Then place it against your face or your clothing, and you will find that it will stick there instead of falling, as an ordinary piece of paper would. This is because it is charged with electricity by the friction. Take a thick paper or a postal card, warm it by the fire and electrify it by rubbing, and if brought near to small bits of cork they will fly to it and cling against the paper in a surprising and very pretty manner.

ALL SORTS OF SPORT.

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Harry Cornish, manager of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, deserves the credit for introducing relay races at indoor meets, and the present development of this interesting feature is due to his foresight.

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A large double house, with vacant lot adjoining. Will be sold separately or together. Bargain.

A large double tenement house in

good condition, 5 minutes' walk from Main street, \$6,000.

A seven-room house with large lot. Cheap at \$2750.

A fine building lot, 66 ft front by 150 ft deep.

A double tenement house that rents for \$19.00 per month that can be bought for \$2,500.

A nine room house on the line of the electric railway, west, small barn, one acre of land \$3000.

New six-room cottage, just completed, steam

THE FASHIONS OF PARIS.

[Copyright, 1883]

Paris, Feb. 18.—At the recent wedding of Mlle. Marguerite de Sugny and M. Hubert Michel the extreme favor accorded to velvet by present fashion was notably exhibited. Many of the guests were velvet gowns; the Countess de Chaumont-Quirly, blue velvet trimmed with chinchilla; the Countess de Gerny, gray velvet embroidered; Mlle. de Gerny, green velvet and lace, and so on through a considerable list. The bride herself wore white satin, of course, with a magnificent veil of point d'Angleterre, which fell over the train.

There are seasons when white is entirely confined to brides' use, but this winter such is far from being the case, white being most lavishly employed for trimming and even for entire out-of-door costumes. White cloth composes some very elegant toiletts of this description, which are trimmed with black or colored velvet. One model is decorated with steel embroidery and white velvet. White felt and velvet toques and hats are also seen and have the merit of not being common, since they are fragile and easily defaced.

Another novelty may here be mentioned, although it has to do with petticoats, not with hats. This is the bordering of lace flounces with ruches of the narrowest ribbons, all the colors which appear in the silks of the petticoat being combined in the ribbons with an exceedingly pretty effect, especially where delicate tones of green, pink, blue, lavender and yellow are used, as with wattle and pompadour designs. The flounce may be black or white or cream, with a heading of bows or plaitings.

The Parisian public, which has an acute sense of humor, is extracting a great deal of amusement out of the attire in which fashionable patrons of the bicycle and horseless carriage appear when pursuing their favorite sport. Elegant masculine riders have taken an immense fancy to shapeless sacks made of goatskin, the long hair outward. These garments are doubtless very warm, but of a most grotesque appearance, strongly suggesting the wardrobe of Robinson Crusoe upon his desert island. These out of door sports and skating upon the artificial ice ponds, which are favorite places of reunion for fashionable young people, are gradually crowding dancing to the wall, the last named pastime being more and more neglected by the gilded youth of Paris and scores of pretty girls being therefore compelled to sit out dances in which they long to take a part. Most women are fond of dancing—as fond now as in olden times, when dancing was a polite art deemed necessary to a proper social position, but men seem to have lost all taste for it, or perhaps, like the Turk, they prefer to have it done for them.

Dancing, therefore, meeting with but languid success when provided as an amusement at social functions, the cotillon is being superseded by charades and drawing room comedies and operettas. Pantomimes, especially, are liked for impromptu acting and afford a great deal of amusement. Amateur concerts are also frequently given, efforts being made to secure variety and oddity in the programme—the national airs of different countries, curious folk songs, anything to keep up the interest of a class of persons easily bored, because under the distressing condition of having nothing to do but amuse themselves.

On all social occasions the costumes make lavish display of metal and jeweled effects, lace, guipure, net, tulie, velvet, silk, satin and cloth all serving as a foundation for the superb embroidery of this order, which often assumes a Russian, Byzantine or oriental character. Although all colors appear as a background, the superiority of black as

but somewhat inconvenient style, which goes well with the flaring collars also in vogue, and both are most appropriate to the rich fabrics which are the feature of the season. It is seldom that elaborate materials, elaborate trimmings and elaborate styles of making are all in vogue simultaneously, but such is the case at present. What with lace, crys-

tares or elegance required in a fashionable wardrobe.

This same princess has a particular fancy for green gowns and owns costumes of all the different shades, which she graduates during the spring and summer to harmonize with the changing tones of the foliage. At the approach of autumn she adopts the muddy and brown colors of the dying leaves, arranging the tints of her out of door toiletts to match the trees of the park where she takes exercise.

The inventing of these little peculiarities of dress, habit and manner is a favorite amusement of European ladies, who take the frivolities of life rather more seriously than do their English and American sisters, making pleasure the end and aim of existence. One woman will wear but one kind of flower, and that she will have at any price at all seasons of the year. In despite of nature's laws of seed time and harvest. Another woman will adopt one or two colors and never be seen in any other. A third is always adorned with the same kind of jewel, and so on, ad in-

of fashionable fads is that of covering all the fingers with rings, a dozen or more being worn at once. This, of course, much impedes the use of the hand. The marquise ring, by the way, is again seen, and is worn by many.

Long neck chains, which were highly esteemed many years ago, are now enjoying equal prestige, being worn with theater, visiting and carriage gowns. Those of gold are set with rubies, diamonds, opals, amethysts, turquoise or pearls. There are also seen long strings of linked pearls. These chains serve to hold the purse, lorgnette or muff. Women possessing a heavy, old fashioned gold chain, inherited from their grandmother, may thus put it to fashionable uses.

The custom of taking a gentleman's arm has fallen into almost entire disuse, except when coming out of the theater or opera at night. In the street it is never done, and it is equally omitted upon entering the room at a ball or reception, although a generation ago it was the rule for a lady to appear in public upon her husband's, father's or

sons and similar diversions which occupy the English speaking women of today. Teacloths, napkins, doilies and other napery afford a wide field for their industry, now that such articles are so highly elaborated. Tinted teacloths are a novelty, something fresh in this line being a cloth and napkins of mauve linen embroidered in yash silk with violets. White table linens decorated with cut work and insertion is, however, or the highest elegance, and centerpieces of this sort are a favorite hobby of fancy work for fashionable fitters.

Now for illustrations of some of the newest things to be seen. The first picture shows a stringless theater bonnet.

It has a curiously formed little crown entirely of nickel spangles, and is simply trimmed in front, with a sort of Asiatian bow of turquiose velvet, which is transfixed by two pearl headed pins. That is all—but it is quite correct! The direction in which fashion is tending is shown by the next cut, which depicts an exceedingly tight bodice of chantilly, with a square decolletage and close sleeves. There is absolutely no fullness, and no trimming, save two clusters of red roses. It looks rather undressed, but we have been accustomed to large sleeves and fluffy decorations. The full length picture illustrates a spring gown composed entirely of tiny ruffles of black taffeta edged with mousehose de scie. Skirt, sleeves and bodice are completely covered with them. The cravat and the trimming of the white hat are of white mousseline de soie, the cape and muff of chinchilla, these light furs being so fashionable that they will be worn even after the departure of winter.

CATHERINE TALEBOT.

Summer Fabrics.

The counters and windows of the shops are already showing the latest imported and domestic fabrics for midsummer. Brilliant effects continue to reign.

Poppy decorations are numbered among the daftiest for organdies. The organdies this season have a bit of stiffening in them.

The plain backgrounds are besprinkled with gay blossoms, and they are as well striped. Scarlet poppies are found on maize backgrounds, purple ones embellish the black muslin, and the yellow flower of sleep is seen on vine leaf green. Ducks of all kinds, both white and colored, are

found in the most fascinating designs.

Dresden patterns will be very fashionable, and the polka dot returns this year as a novelty. Rose designs on barred and dotted muslins are most alluring. Plaid ginghams will hold their own, as will also striped damask and percales.

It is a bit early yet to forecast modes, but everything points to ruffled skirts, full bodices and even smaller sleeves than are now worn. Skirts will be tied back close over the hips, and they will stand out a bit at the bottom. Skirts will be longer and all the fullness gathered in a few inches at the back. Belts, and especially ribbon belts, will be a feature of summer modes. Sashes will also decorate the more elaborate organdies.

Stylish Long Coats.

Some of the most stylish long coats of the season are made of cloth, repp silk and fur. Many of these, in the various new shades of winter sky gray and the much paler "frost" tints, are as a rule, more becoming than the long, familiar swallow, nickel, aluminum or gray dyes. Following Russian effects, some of the models fasten at the left side, and the skirt portion laps also, and is frequently fastened just below the waist with a fancy metal or silk cord ornament. All are finished in tailor style and have a large, daring collar and small mutton leg sleeves.

A dainty accessory for the street is the collarette of velvet or ribbon and lace which goes around the neck under the high fur collars of coats and capes. It is made in colors to match hat or dress or of any color which may be preferred if the hat and dress chance to be black.

THE COMB.

Side combs are an absolute necessity for the prevailing mode of hairdressing. It is impossible to maintain the broad effect at the side which is de rigueur today without the aid of these combs, and, though the fashionable woman cries out against a fashion which can be so easily copied by her less favored sisters, from a money point of view, she has no alternative but to accept the side comb, though in such a style and at such a price as to render it inaccessible to the woman whose pocketbook is not well filled.

The jewelry stores whose patrons are among the Four Hundred have show cases filled with these beautiful little combs, and importers and manufacturers are constantly devising new shapes, new methods of decoration, new sizes,

and new materials from gold to shell. The latest and most popular combs are small, of shell or amber, and handsomely decorated with finely cut steel. Sometimes the steel is merely a narrow band of beads; again it is arabesque or pointed or rounded or a series of flower-de-luces or clover leaves. The variety is limitless, and as they are expensive and not very easily copied in a cheaper comb they are considered very chic.

The matron or maiden possessing a stock of uncut gems has her combs of gold or silver set with precious stones, and many women who are known to be the owners of beautiful jewels and who would never be suspected of wearing an imitation gem buy the almost perfect counterparts of their real gems, which are shown in the shops, in order to preserve their more expensive combs. They urge in explanation that the combs are so apt to fall out of the soft, fluffy rolls of hair.

Amber combs just at present seem to be more in favor than the darker shell, especially for a woman with moderately light or real blond hair. The most up to date ones are studded with colored stones for evening wear, and if carefully chosen to harmonize with the color of the hair these brilliant ornaments are very becoming.

Handsome Gowns.

Handsome gowns of black crepe de chine are trimmed very simply with small ruffles of the same edged with narrow black silk guipure lace and set on, one above the other, at the skirt edge. The waist for a slender matron can be made in blouse style and trimmed with stripes of guipure lace insertion edged on both sides with inch wide lace, the stripes going from shoulder to belt, or else, for a stouter, more elderly wearer, the waist may be a plain fitted one, made more dressy in effect by a fichu of the crepe de chine trimmed on the edges with double lace bordered frills of the crepe a trifle narrower than those on the skirt.

A black or dark waist made in full blouse style, well fitted under the arms, is very often indeed more becoming to a very slender woman well on in years than a tight fitting bodice. Strange to say, the very opposite style of woman from the thin one is not infrequently improved by this same form of waist.

If she has a very full figure and a moderately small waist, she can wear the blouse.

A dainty accessory for the street is the collarette of velvet or ribbon and lace which goes around the neck under the high fur collars of coats and capes.

It is made in colors to match hat or dress or of any color which may be preferred if the hat and dress chance to be black.

Two years ago there fell to our lot an unexpected inheritance, when a rich uncle died and left to us a substantial house, lot and furniture. What made the windfall to us of double worth was the fact that on it rested no back taxes and no mortgage. From every encumbrance it was absolutely free. And so, with glad hearts, we quickly transported ourselves from our stuffy rented rooms to the comfortable, old fashioned house, which consisted of up stairs and down stairs, a good basement and a good attic.

"Blessed be Uncle Peter!" I said fervently, and my wife emphatically reiterated the sentiment.

"Oh," said the wife two days later, "do you know that there is not a wardrobe closet on all the ground floor of this house?"

Now, that was a grievance not to be borne by an energetic housekeeper such as my wife prided herself on being.

"And look at these great hard wood double doors between our lovely front and back rooms!" she continued.

For a time my better half was lost in thought. Then she got up and critically surveyed the beautiful yet obnoxious doors.

"John," she said presently, "we will take these doors—they are of the same size—and with them we will make two corner wardrobe closets in the back room, one opposite the other.

At a glance I took in the situation. "You're a brick!" I ejaculated.

"No, I'm not," she pouted. "I'm your wife."

The next morning we procured a carpenter.

"Yes," he said, "it will be just the thing and quite the making of this room, let me tell you. With the doors and a few feet of good, hard wood lumber and some molding I can make two three cornered closets in which you can hang up and stow away quite a wardrobe."

Two days later the closets were completed. And now, when a caller enters, almost the first thing my wife speaks about is "the good use to which the double doors were put," until from A to Z of her acquaintances, the talk of the hour is our two happily thought out and beautifully finished three cornered corner closets.

Our Corner Closets.

C. H. DORRIS.

Here is a good way to clean carpets without taking them up: Sweep thoroughly first; then put 2 tablespoonsfuls of ammonia in a pail of water and with a brash not too stiff scrub the carpet carefully; wipe with a cloth; change the water frequently; open all the windows and doors until the carpet dries. It will not take long.

To Clean Carpets.

Foil small potatoes and mash them. When cold put a layer in some rather deep patty pans, previously greased and sprinkled with bread crumbs. Over this put a layer of nicely seasoned minced beef or mutton, molten with

grated cheese and bake till brown.

Pattee Patis.

Boil small potatoes and mash them. When cold put a layer in some rather deep patty pans, previously greased and sprinkled with bread crumbs. Over this put a layer of nicely seasoned minced beef or mutton, molten with



For the Young Girl's Room.

Some Suggestions For the Proper Appointment of a Pretty Boudoir.

In these days, when young girls of wealth have everything arranged to their hand, advice as to the room they occupy and its appointments, both useful and beautiful, is altogether superfluous, but to a girl of moderate or small means a few hints from one who knows as to what she should have to make her own little nook in the home healthy, delightful and useful may prove invaluable.

In the first place, the room should be as sunny as possible. Youth is like flowers and needs sunlight to keep it healthy in body and fair in face and bright in spirits. A green plant or vine in the window is not only pretty but healthy in a sleeping apartment. The plant must not have odorous blossoms or require much moisture. Geranium and sweet Alyssum are healthy and pretty plants for sleeping rooms.

The bed must be situated so that the fresh air which must come in at night from an open or partly open window does not blow upon it, and must never have its side against the wall at night. The pillows used at night should be flat, so that the neck and bust may develop gracefully. Sleeping with the head very high is apt to destroy their symmetry, to say nothing of other ills that doctors talk about.

Suppose the room is furnished in white and green—popular colors now. The bed should be metal enameled in white, or brass with dainty white draperies. The floor must be bare and covered with moss green rugs, or rugs in which green plays an important part. The walls may be white with a green dado and cove, or else covered in a light paper in which gold is mixed with a little green of the same color as the furniture. The corner next one window must be fitted with a green bench which runs under the window and along the next wall to the fireplace, forming two sides of a triangle. On the bench may rest two long cushions, flounced on the edges, of green cretonne or verdure velours, with a scheme of red poppies in the center of the material, forming a lovely band of color down the center of the cushions. Three feet or more above the bench must hang, lengthwise, a gathered strip of the same cretonne.

In the corner is set a bracket of green for ornaments, and at one end the bench ends in a small double shelf for books. A more elaborate arrangement is to have panels of green wood set above the curtains with irregular regularity, in which photographs on water colors may be slipped between the centers of the panels and a sheet of glass held in place by the edges of the panels. Brackets and small cabinets fit in the corner and at each end. But the ends must not be alike or of the same height. If the outer end is finished with a shelf or cabinet, it is pretty to have little posts running down to the arm of the bench, on which a growing plant or a few flowers form a pretty finish.

The girl's books and ornaments may be sprinkled over these brackets and chair cushions or ornaments, but never conspicuously.



PRETTY TRIFLES FOR THE WRITING DESK.

up her sleeping apartment with pictures and gimp ornaments. They accumulate dust and are inimical to health and beauty. M. W. MOUNT.

To Remove Mildew From Linen.

First of all, take some soap, any common sort will do, and rub it well into the linen, then scrape some chalk very finely and rub in that also. Lay the linen on the grass or snow, and as it dries wet it again. This done twice or thrice should erase the stains. Another way is to mix soft soap and powdered starch with half the quantity of salt and lemon juice. Lay this mixture on with a brush, and let the linen lie out on the grass or snow for a few frosty nights and the stains will disappear.

A girl with a thin neck might keep or

HEALTHFUL HONEY.

A pound of honey will go as far as a pound of butter, and if both articles be of the best quality the honey will cost the less of the two. Often a prime article of extracted honey, equal to comb honey in every respect except appearance, can be obtained for half the price of butter or less. Butter is at its best only when "fresh," while honey, properly kept, remains indefinitely good—no need to hurry it out of the way for fear it may become rancid.

Honey is much used in hot drinks, as in coffee and tea. The substitution of a mild flavored honey in such use may be a very profitable thing for the health. Indeed, it would be better for the health if the only hot drink were what is called German honey tea—a cupful of hot water with one or two tablespoonsfuls of extracted honey. The attainment of great age has in some cases been attributed largely to the lifelong use of honey tea.

Many people think "honey is honey," all just alike, but this is a great mistake. Honey may be of good, heavy body, what housekeepers call "well ripened," weighing sometimes 12 pounds to the gallon, or it may be quite thin. It may also be granulated or candied, more solid than lard. It may be almost as colorless as water, and it may be black as the darkest molasses. The flavor of honey varies according to the flower from which it is obtained. It would be impossible to describe in words the flavors of the different honeys. The different flavors in honey are as distinct as the odors in flowers. Among the lighter colored honeys are white clover, linden (or basswood), sage, sweet clover, alfalfa, willow herb, etc., and among the darker are found hearts-ease, magnolia (or poplar), horsemint, buckwheat, etc.

Tastes differ as to honey as well as in all other things. White clover is so generally preferred to buckwheat, with its very dark color and strongly marked flavor that buckwheat honey always rules lower in price than white clover. Yet there are some who prefer buckwheat to any other honey. Somewhat unfortunately, one generally prefers the honey to which he is most accustomed. A Californian thinks nothing equals white sage, while a Pennsylvanian thinks white clover far ahead.

For Children's Parties.

An attractive dessert for a child's party is made by tinting an orange jelly rose color or pale green with the vegetable colorings and filling orange baskets or skins with the jelly while it is in a liquid state. After the jelly has hardened put the two halves of the orange together and tie with narrow ribbons. A sweet of some kind enclosed in an egg also delights most children. To make such a sweet soak half a box of gelatin in half a cupful of cold water for half an hour. Heat 2 cupfuls of milk, add the gelatin, and when it is dissolved sweeten with 2 level teaspoonsfuls of sugar and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla.

When the mixture begins to thicken, add a cupful of cream that has been whipped until very stiff. Wash 6 large eggs, make a hole in the large end and pour out the whites. Then break the yolks and pour them into another bowl. Pour water into the shells, rinse them clean and drain

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150 pairs Men's Congress

and Lace Shoes at

\$1 per pair

Wm. Martin & Co's.

Reliable Shoe and Rubber Dealers—No. 10 State St.

J. O'Brien & Co.
Tailors

OUR SPRING WOOLENS are now ready for your inspection. They come in everything in the market—both foreign and domestic textures. Those accompanying a new Spring Suit. Overcoat or Trouser will do well to call on us. We will give you the best value for the least money of any house in the city. We guarantee all our work to be of the best or your money refunded.

J. O'BRIEN & CO., TAILORS, 55 Eagle St.

...2 CENTS each for a few thousand tumblers, the good-quality-medium-heavy-weight-kind-for-every-day use.

We want you to come and see the finest stock of goods the store ever had at this season of the year.

C. H. Mather.

To the WHEELMEN of Northern Berkshire

We know you are waiting to see what "THE BERKSHIRE" has to sell for "us," and we wish in response to say that March 1st will find our full line of samples, over thirty in number, on our floors for inspection. In this connection, we wish to make the statement that we have no connection with any of the wheelmen in the public, the agency of which has not been offered us. We are guided in our selection by a six year's experience with successful wheels and these are what we are offering you for "us."

Wolff-American, Stearns, Keating, Cleveland, Crescent, Eagle, Eclipse, Iver Johnson, "Zimmy," Crawford, Bostonian, Massasoit and Linwood.

The display of these wheels will be a revelation. All prices from \$25 up. Our line of \$60 wheels cannot be equaled in Western Massachusetts. Remember this—We know how to take care of our customers.

Berkshire Cycle Co. 92 Main Street, Rear Hoosac Bank Block.

CANDY
CATHARTIC
Cararets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

Green & Waterman's Furniture

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It represents the best of everything in furniture and up-to-date. We invite an inspection of our goods, all of which are marked in plain figures. There is no better time in the year to select new furniture, or repair or recover the old.

Green & Waterman,
283 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

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ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING
ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY.ADVS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS
THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

TO RENT.

Two desirable tenements on Pleasant street, one on Holden street. Inquire of M. R. Dow, 11 Pleasant street. 12-8-62x

Pleasant rooms, one small, one large, steam heat, with table board. Enquire 3 New Blackinton Block. 1235-5x

A large, furnished alcove room, very pleasant and comfortable, and use of bath. 2 1/2 room block. 1234-5x

A tenement, corner North and William streets. M. B. Bathway. 2 1/2 room. 1230-5x

Tenement, 9 rooms, on Spring st. J. C. Goodrich. 1231-5x

A room tenement, Luther st. \$14 per month. 1 1/2 room tenement, Potter pl. \$12 per month. 1 1/2 room tenement, Lincoln st. \$18 per month. Inquire at Beer & Dowlin's law office. 1232-5x

A room tenement, 60 Liberty st. 1234-5x

Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply E. P. Pike, 48 East Quincy st.

Desirable tenement of 6 rooms. H. A. Gullip, Boland block. 1235-5x

A house, McConnell block. Apply 2 No. Hol- den st. 1236-5x

WANTED

A boy, 12 to 14 years of age, to work in office and learn the business. Address, Lock Box 114, North Adams. 12-8-62x

A bell boy at Berkshire Hills Sanatorium. 1236-5x

Competent woman for general housework; references required. Apply at once. 19 Pleasant street.

The North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball Block, Main street, is headquarters for obtaining help and situations.

J. George, Manager.

BRAYTONVILLE FIRE COMPANIES.

Established Thursday Night By Chief Byars. Property Owners Pleased.

Chief Byars and his assistant engineers went to Braytonville, Thursday evening and organized a fire company of 24 men for duty in that part of the city. The company is divided into two parts, one to handle the hose cart and the other the hook and ladder truck, and the divisions are made up as follows:

Hose—Foreman, Michael Fallon; assistant, William Lewis; first pipeman, Herbert Carter and Edward Amidon; second pipeman, Michael Dillon and Michael Gillooly; hydrantmen, Owen Haggerty and Francis Robare; hosemen, Charles Lewis, John McCarthy, William Boulger and Howard A. Lewis; secretary, Howard A. Lewis.

Hook and Ladder—Foreman, George Campbell; assistant, William Daigle; axmen, George Baron and James Stickney; laddermen, John A. Sreenan, James Fallon, M. H. Jennings, John E. Wilcox, James Boulger, Albert McDonald and Herbert Pike; secretary, John H. Sreenan. No name has been selected for the company, but it will probably be named for some prominent resident. The company will meet regularly once a month and will have its headquarters in the old school house, where the apparatus is kept. The establishment of a fire company in that part of the city is an excellent thing, and property owners appreciate the added protection. The company is composed of reliable men who freely give their services for the public good.

BASKET BALL LEAGUE CHANGES.

Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows Drop Out.

Two of the teams in the basket ball league, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, have practically decided to drop out of the league in this city. They are the two original clubs in the city and their dropping out will mean a considerable loss to the league. The reason for their action was largely the difficulty of getting a night for the matches when all the players can be present.

A meeting of the league will be called in a short time to take action on the matter. There are applications for admission from several outside clubs, and it is probable that two new clubs will be admitted to the league and the season played out. The Knights had the strongest team in the league, having won every game of the five games it had played, while the Odd Fellows had won two out of the five. This change will leave Drury in the lead with a per cent. of 66.

Two Exhibition Games Last Night.

A fair sized crowd saw two exhibition games last night, in which the Wheelmen defeated the Association, 22 to 8, and the upper classes at Drury defeated the lower, 22 to 9. Both games were interesting, but the losers in each game were outclassed. The line-ups and scores are as follows:

Wheelmen, rf, Pierce, lf, Blood, c, Rice, rg, Bartlett, lg, Watson; Association, rf, Vadasin and Warner, lf, Kemp, c, Welch, rg, Rice, lg, Branan; Goals from field, Warner, Bartlett, 3; Watson, Pierce, 4; Blood, 2; goals from fouls, Welch, 4; Pierce, 2.

Drury upper classes, rf, Burrows, lf, Boyd, c, Lawrence, r, g, Millard, 1, g, O'Hara; lower classes, rf, Bradford, lf, McShea, c, Cummings, r, g, Hervey, lg, Broderick. Goals from field, Lawrence, O'Hara, 2; Millard, Burrows, 2; Boyd, 3; Broderick, Bradford, 2; goals from fouls, Eurus, 4; Broderick, 3. Referee, Wallace Richmond; umpires, Charles Herrington and William Ackert.

Y. M. C. A. Entertainment.

The following is the program for the free entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening for the young men of the city and their lady friends:

Piano Solo—T. Van Gie, A minor, Miss Leib Hall.

Guitar Solo—L. W. Witz, F. Victor.

Song—Selected, James Jones.

Reading—Second Trial, Miss Grace Davis.

Ladies' Quartet for violins with cello accompaniment.

Violin Solo—Intermezzo, from Opera "Tobias and The Angel," and piano, Dr. R. D. Canedy.

Piano Solo—Valse Cracriuse, Miss Hall.

Guitar Solo—Kathleen Mavourneen, Miss Curtis.

Violin Solo—Selected, Dr. R. D. Canedy.

Reading—Judgment Day, Miss Davis.

Song—Selected, James Jones.

Hebrew Club's Play.

The play presented at the Grand Army Hall Thursday evening under the auspices of the Independent Hebrew Political club was very successful. The play was entitled "Joseph and His Brothers" and was a biblical story. It was by local talent and all did remarkably well. The acting between the acts Ashley and George Hines did some dancing that elicited much applause. Greenburg's orchestra furnished music.

Runaway Boy Found by Police.

Early this week the police were notified that Edward Kellihier, 13 years old, who lives near Boston, had run away from home last Saturday night and it was thought he was in this city. The local officials made inquiries and this morning an uncle of the boy, who is cook in a dining car at the Fitchburg railroad yard in this city called at the police station and said the lad was found at Saratoga, N. Y. The boy's father is boss stone mason on this branch of the Fitchburg railroad.

Funeral of Deputy Sheriff Moloney.

The funeral of Deputy Sheriff Moloney will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock with a short service in St. Francis' church. The burial will be in the St. Francis' cemetery. The tragedy of his death is still one of the chief topics of conversation, but nothing more has developed which would throw any definite light on the causes for his action.

SUCCESSES IN PARIS.

Dr. Davenport, Educated Here, Achieving Honor in French Capital.

Local people will be interested in the recent successes in Paris of Dr. Juan Davenport, who received his first education of dentistry in this city. He came from a farm near Binghamton, N. Y., and began the study of dentistry in the office of his cousin, Dr. A. F. Davenport, some years ago. Later he studied in the College of Physicians, New York city, and was given the degree of M. D. S. Fifteen years ago he located in Paris, France, where he is achieving remarkable success and bids fair to become the successor of Dr. Evans, an American, who practiced dentistry in Paris for many years and became a millionaire. Dr. Evans died last fall.

Dr. Davenport is doing work for the best class of people, including some of the crowned heads, and has already accumulated a comfortable fortune, some of which is invested in real estate in this country. He has been given a decoration by the King of Bavaria, and one of his patrons is Mme. Faure, wife of President Faure of France. Dr. Davenport performed a valuable service after the burning of the charity bazaar in Paris last year. Among the victims was a duchess whose body was charred beyond recognition, but Dr. Davenport, who had done dental work for her, was able to identify the body absolutely by examining the teeth, a service which was very highly valued by the French people. He has been elected to the chair of bacteriology in the Pasteur Institute.

Mr. Davenport is now only about 40 years old. His advancement has been steady and rapid and he is today one of the most celebrated dentists in France. He was in the United States last summer and visited his cousin in this city, where his professional studies began.

"The Lady of Lyons."

The old play "The Lady of Lyons" was ably presented to a small but appreciative audience at the Columbia theater last night. W. S. Hart, who takes the principal role is a new figure on the romantic stage, but showed talent which should bring him success. During most of the play his interpretation of the noble manliness of the peasant was strong, but in a few of the more passionate scenes his tendency was toward the melodramatic. The presentation increased in power, however, from the beginning to the end, and the entire effect of the play was pleasing. The support was good, especially the "Colonel Dumas" of Leslie Mathews.

The Sousa Matinee.

Tickets will go on sale tomorrow morning at Bartlett's drug store for the concert by Sousa's famous band, which will be given in the Columbia Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is almost unnecessary to speak of the band itself, its reputation is so secure. In large measure its success has depended on Sousa himself, the "march king." He is a leader of great personal magnetism, and has brought the band to its present point of brilliancy by his inspiration.

Tickets for the Sousa Matinee.

The committee of judges for the essays handed in by the members of the three upper classes at Drury, in competition for the Kappa Phi Alpha prize speaking, announced their decisions yesterday. Four young women and four young men are chosen to speak for the prize, with four others as substitutes for each. If any of those chosen in the eight drop out the substitutes will be chosen in the order of their naming. They are as follows: Miss Felicia Brown, '98, Miss Bessie Morris, '98, Miss Caroline Sperry, '98, Miss Natalie Smith, '98, Winfield Denney, '98, E. J. Lawrence, '98, Carroll Reynolds, '99, Ray Brown, '99; substitutes, Miss Mac Rice, '98, Miss Caroline Millard, '99, Miss Elizabeth Costello, '98, Miss Bessie Cutting, '98, for the young women; William Spencer, '98, William Sullivan, 1900, Dwight Bartlett, '99, Mahlon Perkins, 1900, for the young men.

High School Prize Speakers.

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Picturesque North Adams.

The North Adams TRANSCRIPT has issued a most artistic volume under the caption, "North Adams and Vicinity Illustrated." It deals with the history, growth and possibilities of the enterprise city, which it justly claims is "The Western Gem" of New England, and in addition presents the attractive suburbs of Adams and Williamstown in their most charming aspects. The work is a typographical and illustrative gem and contains a great deal of interesting data relative to the commercial, educational and social life of North Adams and its environments. The artistic features are faultless and the facts pertaining to the historic town are presented in a most interesting manner.

The publication costs 14c and handsomely printed pages from the TRANSCRIPT press are a most valuable handbook of information, as well as a picturesque souvenir.—Troy Northern Budget.

Dry Club Wins Again.

The Dry club scored its second victory in the series of hand ball games with Pittsfield at the local club's rooms Thursday afternoon. There was a good attendance. King and Flynn of Pittsfield played Ryan and Maddison of this city. Pittsfield won the first game 21 to 17 and then North Adams won three, 21 to 8, 21 to 17 and 21 to 12. Maddison's playing was a feature. Both sides put up excellent exhibitions. James Wilcox was referee and Mr. Crandall scorer.

Don't Want State Control.

Most of the county commissioners and sheriffs of the state were in Boston yesterday to protest against the transfer of the control of county prisons to the prison commissioners. Sheriffs Clark of Hampden and Clark of Hampshire were among them. The former said that he had desired to talk with the prison commissioners and formulate plans for better prison management, but that he had been unable to do so, as with one exception they had never visited him.

Offered at the Stores.

Little to pay, lots to save is the text of Harrington Bros' ad on meats and provisions. Read it over.

Short of tumblers? No need of it whatever with good weight ones at two cents apiece at Mather's.

The opinion expressed by the Springfield man was mistaken, in that the local board is acting under direct request from the state board. Consumption is not classed as a contagious disease, but the state board wishes to have a record of the cases which occur.

Men's congress and lace shoes—150 pairs of them—are going at \$1 a pair at Wm. Martin & Co's.

Benson's "Best" can be rolled upon for a satisfactory flour. Every barrel guaranteed.

"To Rents," "For Sales" and "Wants" of all kinds get quick, sure returns from THE TRANSCRIPT. Three insertions for 25 cents.

We have a fine supply of sorted hard wood, both sawed and split. Call, write or telephone, T. W. Richmond, coal and wood.

"Hot waffles, piping hot with maple syrup, at Hosford's, Day and night."

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

Barn and Twenty-Four Cattle Burned in Stamford This Morning.

The barns of A. H. Fuller, six miles north of this city, caught fire this morning about 6:30 o'clock in an unknown manner, and when discovered were beyond saving. They burned to the ground together with 24 head of cattle including 14 fine cows and 10 young cattle. Only three cows and three horses were saved. It was necessary to drag out one suffocated horse by a chain. The family were all at breakfast at the time and it is simply surmised that the fire started in one manner from a lantern.

The barns consisted of a structure 30x70 feet with an L-shaped horse barn connected, 40x20 feet in size. They were filled with a choice lot of machinery, farm tools, wagons, hay, live stock, etc. The loss is estimated by Mr. Fuller, who is an extensive dairyman, and has a large milk business in North Adams, to be \$5,000. The barns, machinery and live stock are each partially covered by insurance.

As no special facilities for controlling or extinguishing fires existed and the fire had gained a great headway when first noticed, the neighbors who early collected on the scene could do little toward saving any of the contents of the barns.

First Greylock Hearing.

The petition of Representative Stevenson of Pittsfield and others for an act to establish the Greylock state reservation was before the committee on harbors and public lands at Boston Thursday. The accompanying bill provides for a commission of three residents of Berkshire county, and authorizes the purchase of 10,000 acres in Williamstown, New Ashford, Cheshire, Adams and this city with the right to spend \$25,000 and to hold the mountain under the same terms as apply to the lands held by the metropolitan park commission. H. Burr Crandall, a graduate of Williams and a Boston lawyer, formerly a teacher of the high school here, spoke for the appropriation, telling of the beauties of the mountain and of the benefit to the people from making it a permanent reservation. It is expected that some people from Berkshire will appear for the bill.

High School Prize Speakers.